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THE POWERS ANXIOUS TO KNOW THE EXACT TERMS OF PEACE.

Wonderful Finds of a Hitherto Unknown People in Egypt-To Much Law-making for Women-A Demand for More Stringent Control of Child Labor-The Prince of Montenegro Brings a Suit for Libel-Crispl's Triumph in the Italian Elections Appailing Illiteracy in Portugal-British,Socialists Confer-Lord Rosebery May Resign at Any Time-The American So. elety in London-Prof. Huxley's Condition

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 20 .- Europe awaits with the keenest interest authentic news of the treaty of peace between Japan and China. The matter is garded by all the great powers as of the gravest importance of any diplomatic event since the Berlin treaty was signed. Now that the war has ended in a manner such as no European prophet had foretold there are not wanting expressions of regret in all the great capitals that Lord Rosebery's advice to the powers to interfere at the outset was not acted

The diplomatic apprenension, which is almost everywhere expressed, tends, however, to much exaggerate the danger from Japan's menacing growth from a child to a giant among the nations. Few fears are felt of any immediate offect upon European interests, but all the foreign offices profess to see the gravest dangers in the suggestion of a Chinese-Japanese alliance with an avowed Asia for the Asiatics policy.

It is generally understood that the forthcom ing treaty will contain no clause to this effect, but the impression prevails that there will be several secret agreements which are not included in the official treaty. It is understood that Japan has been carefully testing European pinion for several weeks past by throwing out this and other suggestions in so-called forecasts of the terms of peace. This special point aroused such unanimous opposition that the Japanese tinvernment made haste, through its Minister to France yesterday, to allay the apprehension, He denied, with authority, that the treaty contains any provision for an offensive and delensive alliance. He added: "It appears to me impossible that there can be any entente between two nations which have long been separated by feelings of antipathy, and even deep hatred. Indeed, I am almost certain that there is no alliance, and that the treaty is a mere pact putting an end to the hostilities."

lie went on to remark that, in spite of the armistice and approaching peace, the Japanese Government had been compelled to interfere with many local newspapers, as they were abusing China in a most violent manner. Europe, he concluded, had no reason to feel disturbed at the stipulations of the treaty, as Japan, far from becoming a military or com-mercial adversary, would open fresh markets in Asia for Europeans and Americans.

There is no doubt that the treaty will be secretly revised by the European Cabinets before it is ratified on May 8, but whether any suggestions which may be made will be accepted by China and Japan is, of course, impossible to say. The belief is strong that both Russia and England will make an active use of their nfluence, and the impression prevails in the diplomatic circles of London that Japan will be shrewdly willing to make important strategio concessions in Asia to those powers in order to secure liberty to carry out her plans without interference.

The soil of Egypt has just yielded up another secret which archeologists and the world at large will receive with the keenest interest. Prof. Filinders Petrie, who is the greatest of modern Egyptologista, announces the discovery of a new race, whose existence has hit herto been unsuspected, in that ancient land. He has just returned from a three months' search in the district between Ballas and Negadeh, thirty miles portly of Thebes. He uncovered the remains of several successive dynasties of great classical interest in the ruins of the ancient town of Nubt. They were discovered less than a quarter of a mile away from the remains of another from anything heretofore found in Egypt. If the town had been found in Syria or Persia, no one would have supposed it was connected with Egypt. Not only was the town found, but also a series of cemeteries of the same race. Nearly 2,000 graves were excavated. Every object was noted in position, and everything was preserved and marked by Petrie and his assistants.

The result was most strange and inexplicable. Not a single Egyptian object was found; not a scarab, hieroglyph, Egyptian bead, god, or amulet, such as are abundant in the neighboring Egyptian town. Not a body was mummi buried at full length. All were contracted, with their knees bent up to their arms The age of these people was the next problem. Little by little the explorer limited their epoch until he can definitely say that they lived between the seventh and the ninth dynasties, o about 3,000 B. C. They probably were the people who overthrew Egyptian civilization at the close of the old kingdom, and produced the dark age the seventh and eighth dynasties, wh the Egyptians seem to have been oppressed by disaster. It is clear that the physiognomy of the race was fine and powerful, without s trace of prognathism. Their stature was remarkable, some being over six feet in height. The great development of the legs points to their ng been a hill race. Their hair was brown wavy, and not crisp. The prominent, aquiline nose, and long, pointed beard gave a strong resemblance to the Libyan and Amorite type. One remarkable custom was the eating of por tions of the bodies of deceased persons. The head was almost always severed from the shoulders, and the hands were often removed. Pottery was placed over the decapitated neck. In one place was a handful of ribs, in another a handful of arm bones, elsewhere a pile of vertebrie. The bones of several bodies were beaped together, and lines of bones were strews round a pit, each with their ends broken off and the marrow scooped out. All these things

joint undoubtedly to ceremonial cannibalism. It is not to be inferred that this implied ignorance of civilization. In many lines of pottery, int working, and beadmaking, these people were the equals or superiors of the Egyptians. Their arts were well advanced in most ways, but in two directions there was a low level. No writing was known beyond personal marks. Drawing and sculpture were in a rude condition. Metal, however, was well known. Copper chisels or rather adzes, show that the people were familiar with woodwork, and traces of finely carved bed frames with bulls' feet were found. Copper accelles show that sown garments were used and copper harpoons were made. Flint work was more highly developed than among the Egyptians. The forms of knives differ from any of the Exyptian race, and the exquisite machine-like flaking of them shows the highest skill.

Who this unknown race were and whence they came cannot yet be decided. Their pottery shows some peculiar resemblances to that of the Amerite period in Palestine. On the other hand, several connections point westward to Maita and Italy. Prof. Petrie found ample evidence in the same neighborhood, which is a high plateau 1,400 feet above the present level of the Nile, of the existence of a race of men antedating all history by many thousands of Years. Large, massive flints beautifully worked unworn were discovered of exactly the same forms as these well known in the river fravels of France and England. The snormous age of these was shown by the black and brown staining of them, while others 5.000 years old. or their side, showed scarcely a tinge of weathing. Besides these, other flints of later palmo-

EUROPE AND THE ORIENT. lithic type are found embedded in the ancient gravels of the former high Nile.

Women workers in this country are arriving at the conclusion that the law takes too much care of them. Hitherto all factory legislation has proceeded on the assumption that women and children are equally helpless to protect themselves. Their hours of labor, amount of overtime, length of mean time, and in fact everything save the vital question of the amount of their wages have been rigidly set forth in successive statutes. This tender solicitude has become so much a matter of course that it is a real shock to philanthropists to hear protests against their benevolent legislation from women workers themselves. A session rarely passes without a factory bill of some sort being introduced in Parliament, and one of these measures low before the House of Commons was brought in by the Government.

Herein, of course, women and children are treated alike as bables who do not know what is good for them. Certain sections forbid them to work more than a specified number of hours overtime weekly, and they are strictly probibited from taking any work home with them. But many trades scheduled within the operation of this bill are liable to fluctuations. Others are season trades, and the restrictions sought to be imposed would seriously hamper women in their efforts to earn a living while waiting for susbands who may never come, or keeping in idleness husbands who have come and have come to stay, which, of course, is one of the

privileges of women workers.

Consequently the Society for the Employment of Women have taken the matter up, and are sedulously moving various public ladies to petition Parliament to omit the sections in the bill referred to, "Inasmuch as they enormously restrict the freedom of adult women to dispose of their own labor, and seriously affect the well being of women working in different trades."

The probabilities are that the women will be

accused of ingratitude, and that Parliament will reaffirm that they do not know and are incapable of knowing what is good for them. Simultaneous with this cry of women comes

the demand, and a loud one, for reform in the law relating to child labor in the textile trades; but it is for more stringent legislation, and it will probably be successful despite the opposition of the trades unionists and employers. At present a child may start in a factory as a half-time worker at the age of 11, and the proposal now is to raise the limit to 12. The Lancashire and Yorkshire operatives, though stanch trades unionists and sound Democrats in other respects, are bitterly opposed to any interferwith child labor. They would, if they could, reduce the limit to 10 years, at which it once stood. Naturally enough, the manufacturers are at one with the men in maintaining the present system, which keeps down the wages, although the men seem incapable of appreciating the fact.

It is not often that a reigning prince is a plaintiff in an action for libel, but that is the present position of Prince Nicholas of Monte-negro. He has brought action in the Servian courts against the famous tutor and patriot, Marco Bascovitsh, for an alleged libel contained in a pamphlet which that gentleman published in January. Mr. Bascovitsh accused the Prince of conspiring, in Russian interests, with the Servian Radicals against the Obrenovitah dynasty, with intention to seat himself on the uneasy throne now occupied by ex-King Milan's interesting son. But this charge has been made against Prince Nicholas over and over again, and its truth had become almost an article of faith among those who are accustomed to follow the tortuous ways of Balkan politics. should the Prince suddenly take mortal offence at the reiteration of the charge at this moment? That is a question which is agitating a good many more or less distinguished people just now. Probably the actual trial will throw some light on the matter. Piquant revelations are promised anyhow, for all the Radical leaders in Servia have been summoned to give evidence; and some famous Montenegrin chiefs who, until these later, degenerate days, always settled their differences at the point of the sword, will also have the novel experience of

testifying in a court of law.

THE SUN'S Rome correspondent estimates, as a result of the latest calculations of experienced number quite 300 out of a total House of 508 members. Most of these will probably be elected on the first ballot. Second ballots will be unusually numerous, for a variety of reasons, and the various opposition factions will, of course, coalesce against the Ministerialists. Never has there been in Italy a general election more flercely fought, or one in which the Government of the day has made use of its power more unscrupulously.

People who remember the prodigious pother which Portugal made, two or three years ago, when England tried to bounce her out of some territorial advantage in Africa, will be surprised to know that the population of Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores, is only 5.049.729, of whom 2.619.390 are females, and that four-fifths of the population are unable to read or write. In Lisbon, where most of the fuss referred to was made, there is a population of 612,000, of whom 394,338 are unable to read or write. It is not surprising that, although the census was taken five years ago, the Government has only just made up its mind to publish these figures, which it would be hard to beat in any country of the world claiming to be civil-

The Independent Labor party, which is a euphemism for the British Socialists, has bein annual conference this week, settling the the confidence of youthful reformers. The party owes money to its Treasurer, and finds great difficulty in collecting its dues from the members, but it has breezily voted hundreds o millions sterling for such things as pensions for the aged and living wages for workers and loafers alike, leaving the question of ways and means in the air. Although they are admittedly Socialists, and covertly sympathize with anarchism, the delegates had not the courage to pass a proposal to change the party's name to the Indepen dent Socialist party. The motion was rejected on the ground that it would be indiscreet to avow purely socialistic designs on the eve of a general election, a fact which indicates pretty learly that the British democracy has not ye learned to love these new-fangled things. This gathering of workers was remarkable for the alcekness and generally prosperous look of elegates who claimed to represent the poorest of the poor. The broadcloth badge of the bourgeoisie predominated, and glossy silk hats, tha detested mark of respectability, were aggres-

The proverbial dulness of the Easter recess has been relieved by a variety of speculations as to the immediate political future of London The World, which, since the death of its famous editor, Edmund Yates, has been as mendacious as its New York namesake, ventured this week upon the absurd statement that Lord Rosebery has been shamming illness and Mr. Gladstone means to return to office and lead his party over the general election. Some newspapers, mainly provin-luced this cock-and-bull story second-rate cial, reproduced additional frills, with the result that quite an amusing controversy has been raging in the last few days. It is needless to say that Lord Rossbery has been really ill, and that his health even now is so shattered by prolonged insomnia and continued menta worry that his retirement from the Premiership may be announced at any moment. When he goes, the Duke of Devonshire will take his rightful place at the head of the Liberal party, from which he was excluded by a political cabal to which a historian will only be able to do justice

generation or so hence. There is a vast difference in social and patri-

otic feelings between Americans residing in Euope and Americans travelling in Europe. This difference accounts for the doubt which certain if exists about the success of the efforts to or-ganize an American society in London. Last night's gathering at the Café Royal was enthusiastic and successful in a way, but it was more remarkable for those who were absent than for those who were present. Those who officially represent the United States in London are giving cordial support to the proposed organization. Many prominent Americans here are not, and will not unless the executive management is put upon a broader and more representative basis. If the plan is so modified that the great floating American population, which, during

most of the year, vastly outnumbers the perma-

nent American residents, can cooperate in cele-

brating national holidays and other functions of the society, it will probably flourish. "The London Sisterhood of Advanced Wom en" has decided to take a bold step toward the emancipation of the sex. It has long groaned under certain implications of servitude contained in a few passages of Scripture and has determined to abolish these disabilities by publishing a Woman's Bible. New readings of the old passages will be given, and the volume will contain suggestions to show that the verses about women's inferiority really mean the opposite of the ordinary acceptation. The book of Genesis is now ready. In it Eve is rather praised than otherwise for having eaten the apple. It is pointed out that Satan did not tempt her with an array of silks, satins, and other things which some people think most seductive to her descendants, but with an offer of knowledge, man being of such a lethargic, grovelling nature that a similar lefty ambition never entered his mind. Besides, if the fruit was not to be caten. Eve should have been informed of the fact at first hand and not through an agent. The commentary is furnished

Prof. Huxley's condition in the past week causes grave anxiety. His recovery is checked by fresh complications, which eminent special-

by "the committee of English and American

lets are endeavoring to control Both sides claim to have won by the boot frade arbitration. It is doubtful if a settlement would have been reached so easily but for the importations of American boots and shoes, which have arrived in immense quantities during the month, and have found a ready market. This so alarmed both sides that they realized that the trade was in great danger. The quality of the American goods also compelled the workmen to recognize the fact that it was impossible to insist longer upon their demand to keep out machinery. American manufacturers have only to follow up the advantage gained in order to hold a profitable trade.

EUROPE WILL INTERVENE.

Germany, Russia, and France Will Protect

Their Interests in China, BERLIN, April 20,-The evening edition of the Koclnische Zeitung says: "In view of the pressure exercised by the Japanese war party, Germany urged Japan at the beginning of March to be moderate in her terms of peace, adding that a demand for the cession of mainland territory would be especially calculated to induce European Intervention. When it appeared, from reports of the conditions offered by Japan, that she was little disposed to follow this friendly advice, initial steps were taken on March 23 to establish an understanding with the European powers. "A complete agreement was reached by Ger-

many and Russia, and the cooperation of France was secured. The three powers will now proceed to take joint steps in Japan to protect their interests. The territorial changes at which Japan aims will be the first point to be kept in

"The object is to prevent Japan from entwining herself so tightly round China as to be able. in case of need, to shut off the latter entirely from Europe. Such an injury to their interests the powers desire to avert in good time. Japan has shown hitherto such circumspection that she may be expected now also to desist from drawing the bow too tightly."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zettung says: "Germany never had any idea of abstaining Italian politicians, that Signor Crispi's ad- from intervention in the East. Throughout the herents in the new Chamber of Deputies will | war she has been fully alive to the great danger and commercially, as a result of the new order of things in east Asis. Germany's share in the European interests concerned is so important that the Government would be guilty of serious neglect in case it should not vindicate our claims with firmness and determination to the full extent."

The Chinese Government has concluded a loan for 30,000,000 marks at six per cent. interest with a syndicate composed of the National Bank fuer Deutschland, Heydt & Co., and Behrens & Sons of Hamburg.

Sr. Petersburg, April 20 .- A semi-official note has been issued to the newspapers here to the effect that the Russian Government is in nowise satisfied with the China-Japanese treaty especially the clause providing for the cession of Liao-Tong. Russia, the note says, will act in concert withother powers in protecting the interests of Europe, even supposing one of the great powers does not share in such action. LONDON, April 20 .- A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Tientsin says Li Hung Chang

arrived there to-day. He is in good health. A despatch from Tientsin to the Central News says that the new ports to be opened by China are Huchow, Shao King, Chentu, Pekin,

and Kai Fong.

The Economist, commenting on the Chino-Japanese situation, expresses the opinion that should China become an ally of Japan Russia would be the only power to receive a serious check. Any alarm that is felt in Europe over such a contingency, the paper thinks is premature, and the Economist also be-lieves that the fighting strength of Japan is greatly exaggerated. In conclusion the paper regards the treaty of peace, as outlined in the despatches, as evidence that the speculators in a sharp rise in silver will be disappointed, owing to the easy terms granted to China in the pay

ment of the indemnity. The Statist believes that China could borrow the entire amount of the indemnity at six or

seven per cent. The Speaker says that most of the indemnity is likely to remain in London, the Japanese Government employing it for the purpose of defraying the expenses of stores and munitions of war purchased in Europe. The paper also thinks it unlikely that more than the sum of £12,000,000 of the indemnity will be paid in

A despatch from Hireshima to the Central News says that the Mikado ratified the Chinese Japanese treaty this afternoon.

WOMEN WILL LEAD. And the Marsellaise Will Be Sung After

The arrangements for the eight-hour parade and demonstration of the Central Labor Federa tion, representing the Socialist trade unions, and District Assembly 49, K. of L., on May 1 are practically completed. Ernest Bohm, Sec. retary of the Central Labor Federation, said yesterday that there would be a number of new features this year. Among these will be the ap pearance at the head of the parade of the mem pearance at the head of the parade of the mem-bers of nineteen workingmen's singing societies. They will be followed by 1,000 members of workingwomen's organizations. At Union square, where a mass meeting is to take place af-ter the parade, the singing societies will form a semi-circle in front. Directly behind will be the women, and the "Marseillaise" will be sung, the women and the audience generally being ex-pected to join is the chorus.

Orangent Bicycles Best on Earth Try them and buy them at Bowman's, Broadway and 58d st., and Spaldings', Madison Square Garden.

FIREMEN'S BRIBERY FUND.

SENATORS GET SOME EVIDENCE OF AN ATTEMPT TO RAISE IT.

Haines, Robertson, and Coggeshall Appear by Counsel-Quigg Tells of Calling Lou-Paya Off-An Expensive Sacrifice, Paya Said-Officers of the Firemen's Association Also Tell of the Fund the Officers' Association Tried to Raise-An Officer Denies the Stories-Alleged Disappearance of a Price List of Senators.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery brought against Senators Raines, Coggeshall, and Robertson in connection with the passage of the bill to in-crease firemen's salaries sat yesterday in Part III., Court of General Sessions. Senator O'Con-nor presided, and all of his colleagues on the committee, Senators Pound, Mullin, Cantor, and

Parker, were present. Henry L. Einstein, owner of the Press, which originally published the charges, and Lennucl Ely Quigg, editor of the Press, who wrote the story, were on hand with their counsel, Elihu Root. The accused Senators sat in a row in front of the committee with their counsel, George Raines, a brother of Senator Raines.

Mr. Root addressed the committee, saying that he was prepared to present evidence in support of all of the statements that had been made, and that many of his witnesses were in the room, willing and anxious to testify. Others, he said, there might be some difficulty in getting at, and for these he would ask for subpenss. He was assured that the committee would assist him in getting these witnesses, and then Mr. Quigg took the stand. He testified that he made up his article from facts which were furnished to him by others. Personally he did not know that any money had been raised to corrupt members of the Legislature, and he had never seen any paid.

Senator O'Connor told the withess to go on and tell all that he knew about the matter. Messrs, Raines and Root both objected strenuously. The committee overruled the lawyers, and then Senator O'Connor asked Mr. Quigg where he got his information. "It was derived almost entirely from James D. Clifford, a fireman," said the witness. "Others who furnished me with information were a Mr. Rottenhauser. a Mr. Regan, and a Mr. Ryan, all of them firemen, several others whose names I cannot remember now, and Louis F. Payn."

In answer to questions by Mr. Root the wit-ness said that he was personally acquainted with Lou Payn, and that he had had two conversations with Payn on the subject of the Firemen's Pay bill, one in this city and one in

Albany.

Q.—Did he make any statement regarding its amendment so as to include the increase of the salaries of officers as well as of privates of the department? A.—Yes; he told me he had put the amendment on the bill. He said he would

department? A.—Yes, he told me he had put the amendment on the bill. He said he would take it off.

Mr. Quieg here explained that the bill, when originally drawn up, called for an increase in pay for the rank and file. No provision was made for the officers. In its original form the bill passed the Assembly, but in the Senate it was amended so as to include officers. Senator Robertson offered the amendment, and when it was reported the bill was referred back to the Cities' Committee for further consideration. It was about this time that the witness had his conversation with Mr. Payn. He met Payn in New York, and told Payn he understood Payn would make no further opposition to the passage of the bill in its original form. Payn said that hy abandoned his opposition at great sacrifice to himself, but he promised that the bill would be reported the next day without the Robertson amendment. He assured the witness that there would be no other opposition to the bill.

"He said that he supposed I wanted it done, no matter how much it meant to him, and I said that I did. Then he gave me to understand that he was not doing it for my sake, and I told him that I understood that perfectly. That afternoon the bill was reported without the amendment, but was immediately referred back to the Committee on Cities."

Mr. Root—Did he say what the nature of the sacrifice he was making was? A.—He said it would be quite expensive to him.

Asked by Mr. Root to whom he referred in his article as "that most notorious lobbytst," he replied:

"To Louis F. Payn."

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Asked by Mr. Hoot to whom he referred in his article as "that most notorious lobbyist," he replied:

"To Louis F. Payn."

Mr. Quigg then said that Fireman John D. Clifford had told him about a demand for \$45.000 to pass the bill and amendment through the Senate, and that, in the case of the officers, collectors had been authorized to go around and collect the money which was raised to be sent to Albany. The rank and file, Clifford told him, had refused to go into the bribery business, and would not contribute any money. A dozen other firemen had told him about the efforts to collect money. The names of these men would be given to the committee. The statement that Senators Raines. Coggeshall, and Robertson were implicated in the matter was based on information that the witness had secured from Frennen Clifford and Rottenhauser.

Fire Commissioner Sheffield testified that he had prepared the draft of the original Pavey bill. He was employed as attorney for the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, and so far as he knew no fund had ever been raised by that organization to secure the passage of the bill. He imposed the condition when he drew up the bill, he said, that no money should be raised to further its passage. The Fire Commissioners were not in favor of the amendment. Mr. Quigg had once brought him certain memoranda in regard to the bribery charges, and he had immediately summoned Fireman Burns, Assistant Foreman Smith and Fireman Rottenhauser before him. They all denied any knowledge of the existence of any fund. The witness admitted that the delay in acting on the bill greatly surprised him, and said that he had had several disagreeable interviews with Senators at Albany over the matter. In his conversation with his vote was one of the things we discussed."

Mr. Quigg Senator Raines's name had been mentioned frequently, but he declined to say just what was said about the Senator with the latter expressed his intention of supporting the Firema soll, and or provided into

information and how he knew that money would be necessary and he said:

"It comes straight from Lou Payn."

"Then he suggested that I meet John J. Burns. President of the Officers' Association, and come to some agreement. It was the only time for action, he said, as the new Constitution would put all hope of a raise in salaries out of the way for ten years. Senator Robertson, he said, would never let the bill come out of committee unless the money was put up. I tolid never the money was put up. I tolid said, would never let the bill come out of committee unless the money was put up. I told Quins that we had heard such rumors before, and that the men had decided that they would rather lose the iscrease than pay a cent for it."

Q.—Did he say what the officers were doing?

A.—Yes, he said the officers were starting to raise the necessary money. If we didn't do our share, he said, the Pavey bill would be shelved for good.

for good.

Q.—Did he say who Lou Payn was? A.—No, and I had never heard of him at that time.

Q.—Did he say that the bill would pass if Payn had charge of it? A.—He said that anything Payn took hold of was bound to go through. Payn had the people with him, he said.

Quainiteld the witness that John J. Burns had charge of the money already subscribed. Burns, he said, was a personal friend of Payn, The bill was at that time in a precarious condi-

The Fools Are Not All Bend Wet! Lots of 'em are buying stale drugs and spotled medicines over the same bargain counters where codish and calico are sold. Sensible folks laugh, pocket 40 cents on every dollar, and get fresh goods of the very best quality by buying their doctors prescription and general drug store supplies at Riker's, 6th av., or, 12d St. -4dw.

tion, the witness said, as it had been recom-mitted by the Senate. He went to Quigg about the matter and asked him to publish the whole

tion, the witness said, as it had been recommitted by the Senste. He went to Quigg about the matter and asked him to publish the whole thing in his paper.

"What did Rottenhauser do in the mean time?" asked Mr. Root.

"Acting under my instruction he saw one William Gordon," said the witness. "Gordon told him that Patrick O'Reilly had collected money from a number of officers in the department. O'Reilly died suddenly and Gordon said that his wildow heid on to the money subscribed. The officers had tried to get it back but couldn't. "I went to the house at \$13 Amsterdam avenue with Rottenhauser," went on the witness, "and we saw Mrs. O'Reilly. I told her that we understood that certain people were making an unjust claim against her. She said her husband had told her something about the matter, but she didn't think he had collected anything. He went out to collect one day, but came back with an empty satchel. She had a list of the men in the department who were going to contribute, she said, and the amount that each one was going to give up. We told her that we didn't care to see that, whereupon she suddenly burst out and said: 'Oh, I know who you represent. You represent a man named Hobertson, the Hon. Mr. Robertson. My husband told me that he had charge of the matter. Then she said: 'If any one wants any money that they subscribed they can get it down at the engine house."

The witness sand that there were 108 officers in the department, and that he understood collections were made by men appointed from the different battalions. He knew of only one of these collectors, a man from 23 Engine, whose name he had torgotten. He did not hear the names of either Senator Kaines or Senator Coggestall montioned in connection with the bill until he read them in the newspaper article. The Sunday previous to the favorable reporting of the bill by the Senate committee the witness saw Mr. Quigg meant to publish the entire story. Later, when he saw Mr. Quigg and the contents of the book from Fireman Regan of his company.

Ciffor

contents of the book from Fireman Regan of his company.
Clifford was excused, and Fred J. Rottenhauser of 39 Engine was called. He is the Financial Secretary of the Firemen's Association. He testified that he asked Assistant Foreman Smith of 2 Truck on March 9 what kept the Salary bill in the Senate, and that Smith, instead of replying, said that Rottenhauser ought to try and get the Presidents of the two organizations together to talk over arrangements that would have to be made. The bill would not be reported until the last day of the session unless money was forthcoming, Smith said.

said.

Mr. Platt had said that the bill would become a law. Smith said, but nevertheless, if they wanted to get it out of the committee they'd have to see the go-between. There were people in Albany who were not out for their health, said Smith.

said Smith.

Mr. Root—Did he say who the go-between was? A.—No.

Q.—What did he say about Payn? A.—Only that he had interested himself in our behalf.

Q.—Did you understand that Mr. Platt had any connection with the money? A.—No. I did not. The witness said that he reduced all of his

noi.

The witness said that he reduced all of his conversation with Smith to writing and turned it over to Clifford. When Smith spoke of people not being "out for their health," he understood Smith to refer to the go-between.

Foreman Jonn J. Burns, President of the Officers' Association, testified that he came from Chatham, N. V., where Mr. Payn comes from. Asked whether he had ever collected any money to send to Albany to help along the passage of the Salary bill, the winness said that he had not and that no one in the association had. He would know of it if they had, he said. The visits of himself and other members of the association to Albany were in the interest of the two per cent, insurance tax bill, he said. When the association to Albany were in the interest of the two per cent, insurance tax bill, he said. When the association to Concluded to ask Mr. Payn's help in getting the Salary bill through, they in structed the witness to ask Mr. Payn if he would accept his expenses from the organization.

"I spoke to Mr. Payn about this matter," said the witness, "thinking it was an ord.arry and perfectly legal proceeding, and he said to me, if you ever speak to me awain about money or expenses I'll never do anything for you or your bill."

That concluded Burna's testimony, and the

That concluded Burns's testimony, and the committee adjourned until next Friday morncommittee adjourned until next Friday morn-ing.
William Leary, publisher of the Press, did not testify, although subponned.
The Pavey bill became law in its original form. A separate officers' salaries bill is now pending.

FUNERAL OF THE GOFF GRAB.

Senator O'Connor Announces the Death of the Bill, and Coroner Hoeber Is Notified, Funeral services over the late Goff grab bill were held yesterday in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions. Senator O'Connor officiated and William Travers Jerome was the chief mourner in the absence of the parents of the bill. Recorder Goff's grief was so Intense that it prevented him from attending. He sent

Kearney, his personal attendant, who represented him. At 10% o'clock the committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the Court of General Sessions convened, Chief Justice Cowing and Judge Fitzgerald sat behind the Clerk's desk. After everybody was seated a painful silence

fell. Senator O'Connor was the first to break it. "Gentlemen, come to order," said he. Senators Lexow, Robertson, Pound, Cantor, and Raines looked solemn, and Senator O'Connor went on:

"We are down here to dispose of the investi-

"We are down here to dispose of the investigation of the Court of General Sessions, in connection with the so-cailed Goff bill. Judge Cowing, the committee will hear you."

Chief Justice Cowing, who had said at the last session that Recorder Goff was telling "lies," wrose and said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Senate committee, I desire to make a little explanation, with your kind permission. Juring the very heated discussion which took place at the last meeting before this honorable committee I was betrayed into using an unparliamentary expression. I think that it is due to the committee that I should apologize to the committee for having used it, and respectfully ask that I be allowed to withdraw it and to substitute in lieu thereof 'the gentleman is mistaken." having used it, and respectfully ask that I be allowed to withdraw it and to substitute in Ileu thereof. The gentleman is mistaken."

Senator O'Connor—If there be no objection the minutes will be so corrected. Now we have had a talk with the learned Judges of this court, Judges Cowing, Allison, and Fitzgerald, and Recorder Goff, in reference to this investigation, and while we think that the investigation was originally justified in reference to some of the abuses that existed in this court, yet we find that in the court as now constituted there is a general disposition all around to settle these matters in harmony with the public interests and for the public good, and it is believed by us that the interests of the public and of the court itself will be best preserved by dropping the investigation and practically dropping the investigation and practically dropping the so-called foff bill, which, I think, when we go back to Albany, will probably be abandoned and dropped, for we are entirely satisfied from what has been said to us by the learned Judges of this court that there will not be any necessity for the further preing of a bill of that kink, and that is court that there will not be any necessity for the further urging of a bill of that kind, and that is the unanimous feeling. I believe, of the commit-

trembiling increases the street was the street him.

The officer took his prisoner back to where Gunnetti was lying. He was unconscious and could not identify the murderer. When an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital arrived the surgeon pronounced Gunnetti dead. The body was removed to the Church street. the unanimous feeling, I believe, of the committee to-day,
Judge Cowing smiled, and bowing to the committee, said: "Then you do not require our attendance any turther?"
"No. Judge." responded Senator O'Connor,
"Then we will withdraw," said the Judge,
and he and Judge Fitzgerald left the court room,
Recorder Goff remained in his chambers during the services. He was visited afterward by
Coroner Hoeber, the object of whose visit was
left to conjecture.

DROWNED IN THE MORRIS CANAL. A Boy Rescues His Small Brother, then Swims After a Floating Hat,

Three young sons of Henry G. Jones of 58 Lincoln avenue, Newark, went fishing in the Morris Canal, near the old Bloomfield road yesterday, and the eldest was drowned. The boys were Harry, 13 years old; Arthur, 11 years old, and their 7-year-old brother, Ralph. The intter, while playing on the bank, stumbled and fell into the canal. Harry jumped in after him and succeeded in pushing Ralph up the bank.

and succeeded in pushing Ralph up the bank. He was about to climb out when he noticed Ralph's hat floating down the stream and started after it.

The bottom of the casal slopes to a depth of five or six feet, and the hat was usar the middle. Harry waded out as far as he could, and then awam down stream ustil he reached the hat. He turned to swim ashore, and suddenly threw up his hands and sank. The other boys waited a minute or two, and as he did not come to the surface they began to scream. This attracted the attention of some men, who began a search for the drowned boy. The police aided in the search, and late in the afternoon the body was recovered.

It is supposed that the cold water cramped the

recovered.

It is supposed that the cold water cramped the boy's legs, as the other boys say that he was swimming all right until a moment before he

PRICE FIVE CENTS. WHOOPING UP INVESTIGATION

Police and Other Bills,

Senate committee which is investigating the charges of bribery in connection with the Fire-

men's Salary Ulil, toft for his home at Bingham-

morrow night. He told his friends that he will

ton last night, and will turn up in Albany to-

take steps to extend the scope of the investiga-

tion to the Police Reorganization bill, the City

Magistrates bill, and the Judicial Sales bill. All

sorts of severe things have been said as to the

connection of certain Senators with these bills.

and Senator O'Connor said that it was time

the atmosphere was cleared. Most of Senator

O'Connor's associates who were in town were

surprised that he consented so readily yester-

day to an adjournment of the special committee

sessions to-morrow and until the whole matter

lature almost up to June 1, and will postpone

he is going to, as Gov. Morton will surely veto

the bill. Gov. Morton's position on this matter

was explained last night. He has already vetoed

three such bills on the ground that he will not

put the State to what he considers an unneces-

sary expense just at this time, and he will not

make an exception in the case of Senator Childs

HARD PRESSED BRITONS.

Fenrs that the Fort at Chitral Will Fall

CALCUTTA, April 20.-Gen. Sir Robert Low, who

commands the Chitral expedition, telegraphs

from the foot of Jambatai Pass, which he is

about to cross, that disturbing news has reached

him regarding the British garrison in the Chitral

fort. The garrison, he says, is hard pressed by

the tribesmen, who, on April 16, carried the

Gen. Gatacre, the commander of the Second

forward with all possible haste. The news re-

celved at Simla in the last days justifies the fear

hat the efforts to relieve Mr. Robertson and his

CARRIES A BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

A Blow or the Jar of a Fall Would Prob-

ably Kill Sussenback.

George Sussenback, the bookkeeper from

Chicago, who attempted suicide in Central

Park on Feb. 12, was arraigned in the Harlem

Police Court yesterday. He said he did not

know what he was doing when he tried to kill

charged him. Sussenback shot himself in the

The doctors say that he will always have to be

Fire by Playmates.

stake. She was tied hand and foot to a pole

her playmates piled a lot of combustible ma-

terial about her feet and set it on fire. The

ing ignited. Assistance came in answer to her

Just After Dark.

of 88 Park place at 8% o'clock last evening. The

ascertain, was the fact that Gunnetti had Sanda

Sanda and another Italian were employed on

the New York Central Railroad, pler at the foot

of Barclay street. Gunnetti worked there, too,

He reported some misconduct of the two Ital-

turned up Barclay. Sanda followed, and when

Gunnetti was in l'ark place, between

Greenwich and Church streets, he at

The body was removed to the Church street police station.

Sanda admitted to Sergeant Burns that he nail done the stabbing. The dead man had 40 cents in change. No weapon was found on him. Sanda's stiletto was found in the besement of 239 Washington street. It was eight inches long, and had a wooden handle bound with twine.

SMYTH FOR GRAND SACHEM.

The Tammany Connell Will Elect Him and

He Will Accept the Post.

It was authoritatively announced yesterday

that ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth will be the

next Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

will be elected when the council of Sachems

meet after their installation on the night of the

first Monday in May. The fact that the ex-Recorder will succeed ex-Mayor Gilroy can in

necorder will succeed ex-Mayer Gilroy can in no sense be taken as a turning down of Mr. Gil-roy, for the latter gentleman was asked before he went to Europe to consent to hold over as tirand Sachem, but he refused to do so. It is the purpose of the Tammany Hall politi-cal organization to take no active steps toward reorganizing until after the city is redistricted in June next.

PITTSBURGH, April 20.-The Standard Oil

Company followed up yesterday's reduction in the price of Pennsylvania field oil by offering

He has signified his willingness to serve, and

discharged from his place a week ago.

home or money.

would probably prove fatal.

now that she may not recover.

companions in the fort will prove too late.

Brigade, who is advancing upon Dir, is pushing

mines within ten yards of the fort.

Before Rellef Comes.

definite action on the City Magistrates bill.

was cleared up.

and Jamaica.

Senator O'Connor, Chairman of the special

AYMAR, TOO, ROBS THE BANK Into Reports of Bribery in Connection with

> SHOE AND LEATHER DISCHARGES SEELY'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

> \$20,000 Taken-All Stolen More Than a Year Ago, and the False Entries Undiscovered by the Examination of the Books

Atter Seely's Flight-Aymar in Custody. It is announced by the National Shoe and Leather Bank that Samuel C. Aymar, a bookkeeper in the bank, and a brother-in-law of the convict bookkeeper Samuel C. Seely, who robbed the bank of \$350,000, is also a defaulter. Vice-President John A. Hillmor says that Avmar has stolen \$20,000, of which the bank loses \$15,000, the rest of the loss falling on the until next Friday. The criticism of some of his associates was that he should have insisted on Guaranty Company of North America, Aymar's surety.

Aymar had been employed as bookkeeper in the bank for over twenty-five years. It was on his recommendation that Seeley was employed It was admitted by those who had looked over the field that the work of the special investigatthere, and so great was the confidence in him ing committee will prolong the life of the Legisthat he was retained after Seely's flight. He kept the ledger from M to Z, and much in the same way as Seely kept the A to K ledger. There was one Republican Senator about Some time ago it was suspected that there town who was wrathful. He was John Lewis might be something wrong with Aymar's books, Childs of Floral Park. He is the gentleman who and they were subjected to the closest examinathreatened to resign his seat in the Senate tion. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning it was the other day because it had been intifound that the books would not balance within mated that Gov. Morton is to veto his \$20,000. bill for a normal school in Jamaica. Senator Childs may as well resign at once if

Mr. Hiltner states that neither the surplus the undivided profits, nor the capital stock of the bank will be affected by the defalcation, as, after the new management took charge of the institution on March 4 last, a guarantee fund was created and set aside to cover any losses which night have been sustained previous to their assuming direction of the bank's affairs.

Another thing that the new management did was to establish a strict surveillance over all the clerks employed in the bank, especially over those who were known to have in any way affiliated with Seely. Any clerk who was found to be irregular in his habits was discharged. It was this system of surveillance which led to the discovery of Aymar's defalcation. When Aymar went out to luncheon, and after he left the bank at night, he was watched, and it was learned that he drank. Then the system of checks upon the books which Mr. Hiltner intro duced was applied to Aymar's books, and the

irregularities were discovered.

Aymar worked boldly. His desk adjoined that of the receiving teller. When there was a long row of depositors in line-and the bookkeeper's long connection with the bank gave him a personal acquaintance with most of the depositors-Aymar would say to a depositor immediately in front of his window:

You needn't wait for the teller, Mr. Blank. I'll take your deposit."
Glad to get through with his business as

quickly as possible, the depositor would hand his pass book to Aymar, who would make the credit and return the book. If the depositor's name happened to be on Aymar's ledger he would credit the amount on the ledger, and then put so much of the deposit as was cash in his pocket. Then he would charge to one of the large accounts on his ledger the amount he had himself, and on this plea Justice Koch dispocketed from the deposit he had just been forehead, and the bullet is still in his head. good enough to take in order to keep the de-

positor from waiting.
Mr. Hiltner states that Aymar's thefts cover careful, as a blow or the jar of a fall is liable to break the membrane which holds the bullet in its present position. In such a case the result considerable period, but were all committed prior to a year ago. This doesn't speak well for the examinations of the books made after Seely's flight.

BURNED WHILE PLAYING INDIAN. On Friday, at noon, Aymar went to luncheon and did not return. That evening the Vice-President sent a letter to him at his house, 500 A Little Girl Tied to a Stake and Set on Halsey street, Brooklyn, informing him that his HAVERHILL, Mass., April 20 .- The 5-year-old services were no longer required. The Guaranty daughter of E. L. Hail, residing at Riverside, Company sent detectives after Aymar as soon was playing "Indians" with companions to-day as they were informed by the bank officials that and was selected as a victim to be burned at the he was discharged and the reason for it.

The detectives had no difficulty in locating Aymar, who had not attempted flight, and who slept at home on Friday night. A complaint wood quickly caught, and soon the girl's clothmade by John T. Cole, cashier of the bank, was ledged at Police Headquarters in this screams or she would have perished. It is feared city, and Detective Sergeants Formosa and Butler went over to Brooklyn to get him. He was found in the company of a SHADOWED HIS FOE AND SLEW HIM guaranty company man at Barnaby's drug store, 725 Fulton street, and took him before Inspector McLaughlin at Brooklyn Headquar-Aymar admitted his guilt, and said George Gunnetti, an Italian laborer of 16 Baxter street, was stabbed and killed by Joseph he didn't know whether he had stolen \$20,000 or more than \$20,000, it had been going on so Sanda, 28 years old, of 122 Mott street, in front long. The detectives from New York brought him over here. He has a wife and two children. motive for the murder, as far as the police could

Aymar lived at 506 Halsey street in Brooklyn. house for which his son said he paid \$40 a month rent. His salary was \$1,200. He attended in the Rev. Dr. Kent's Presbyterian church in Lewis avenue, of which his daughter is a member. When found by the Guaranty men last night he was leaving Brother-in-law Seely's house, which also is in Haisey street.

ians and they were discharged. One of them went back to Europe. Sanda was left without Aymar's father is a well-known and respected He decided to be revenged on Gunnetti and he citizen of Jamaica, L. I., of which village he has een the President. lay in wait for him last evening with a stiletto. Gunnetti got through work shortly after 8 o'clock. He walked through West street and

Mr. Hiltner states that the bank is in excelent condition, its business improving daily, and that the new business last week amounted to over \$200,000 in deposits. It was decided by the directors that a frank statement of the defalca-tion would be much better than to try to conceal nything from the public

OHMEIS'S QUEER DEATH.

He Was Fixing a Flag, and May Have Got at Electric Shock.

Greenwich and Church streets, he attacked him. That block in Park place is usually deserted at that hour. There were no eyewitnesses to the murder, but it is believed that the two had a desperate struggle. Sanda stabled Gunnett in the groin and in the thigh. He then ran at top speed down Park place, with Gunnett following him, shouting police.

Three men who were on their way to the Hoboken ferry heard Gunnett's cries and joined in the chase. When the wounded man reached the southwest corner of Greenwich and Barclay streets he tottered and fell.

An Italian street sweeper tried to head Sanda off, but was driven off by the fugitive, who made a lunge at him with his stiletto. Sanda ran to Washington street and then turned south. He was caught by a policeman just as he passed Fulton street. He had thrown away his stiletto after trying to stab the street sweeper and was trembling like a leaf when the policeman captured him.

The officer took his prisoner back to where There is some reason to suppose that William Ohmels, a young cigar clerk, was shocked to death last night by electricity. An autopsy will have to be made to decide whether such was the case or not. Ohmels was 18 years old, and was employed in Kauffman's cigar store at 69 Cortlandt street.

About 8 o'clock last night he crawled out on the cornice over the store to unfurl a display banner which had got wound aroung the flag pole. Edward Levy, another clerk, stood on the idewalk watching him. Near the flag pole is

stretched an electric wire. Levy says that he saw sparks flash from this wire, and at the same instant young Ohmels fell backward on the cornice. Levy ran up to his aid. He found Ohmels crawling through his aid. He found of the seemed dazed, Levy helped him down stairs and had a policeman send for an ambulance. Hefore the ambulance arrived Ohmeis was dead.

The ambulance surgeon found no burns or other marks which would indicate that Ohmeis had come into contact with a live wire.

Timber Land Flame-swept on Long Island, WEST DEER PARK, L. I., April 20.-Seven hundred acres of valuable timber land in this vicinity was destroyed by a forest fire that started on Mrs. Park's property yesterday afternoon. A northwest wind carried the flames noon. A northwest wind carried the flames through Whitmore Wiggins's property, and for a time Mr. Wiggins's house was threatened. A general altern was sent out, and there was a rallying of farmers from near and far to fight the flames. The Wiggins property was saved, but the flames swept on burning over property owned by George Van Coots, J. Birch, the Colomal Mineral Water Company, Edward Ketcham, Lawrence Couray, and E. Baylis, The loss is estimated at \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have been set by a tramp who was driven away from the Pike place.

The Hovas Defeated.

Paris, April 20 .- The Governor of Diego Susriez, Madagascar, has telegraphed the Government that the French troops have occupied the fortrese of Ambodivohibe after a spirited attack. The Hoyas resisted for a short time, when they evacuated the place. A few of the French wore wounded, but none was killed.

Miggins's Vote Down to Five, Dover, Del., April 20.—The 117th ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted: Higgins, 5; Addicks, 6; Pennewill, 4; Massey, 3; Ridge-ley, 8; Tunnell, 1.

the price of Prinsylvania field on by othering \$2.35 a barrol this morning, five cents less than they paid yesterilay. In the speculative market the opening price and first sale of May certifi-cates at Oil City was \$2.29, the price at which it closed yesterday. Inside of six minutes the market dropped to sales at \$2.17. The closing price for the May option on the Exchange was \$1.07%, a drop of \$23% cents from the opening price. Choice scats principal theatres, regular price. 'Am.